The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
SMETHPORT, PA.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Up-stairs in Stantwell Block, on Main Street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
Office—Ford Building,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.,
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

S. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR,
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All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

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Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.,
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Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.
ROBT. H. ROSE
is authorized to receive payments for and take applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. KINGSLEY,
Agent of the Trustees.
Smethport, Dec. 31, 1874.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop into rooms above the old stand, opposite the Bradley House of Kane, Pa., he is prepared to sell Chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c.
WM. SPICHT.
Smethport, Feb. 4, 1875.

A Spring Morning.

How beautiful the morn,
This primal Sabbath of the callow year!
To summer morn was born
One that gleamed; sublimer or more radiant clear.

It is as if the sun
From every clime his conquering footsteps pressed,
He brought the spoils he won
To lavish on old winter's icy breast.

Like a deserted bride,
The moon veils meekly her unrivaled charms;
While, flushed with love and pride,
Day, fresh and jocund, leaps from ocean's arms.

THE SECRET BEHEADING.

On the 7th of May, 1777, the public executioner of Colmar was imprisoned for having left the town without the permission of the authorities; he was several times brought up for examination before the magistrates, and here is the account that he gave of his absence: He said that one evening at the end of April he was alone in his house—his wife and assistants being out—occupied in some duty of his office, such as repairing handcuffs, or putting a gibbet together, when he heard a loud knock at the door. He opened without hesitation—an executioner could scarcely be timid—expecting some messenger from the magistrate, no other person ever visiting his condemned dwelling. Instead of the familiar form he had expected, he saw before him three men, enveloped in cloaks, while a carriage slowly advanced, surrounded by six or seven others. The executioner saw all this at a glance; he was astonished, but not frightened.

"You are the public executioner," said one of the strangers.

"Yes, monsieur," was the reply.

"Are you alone? We wish to speak to you in private."

"I am quite alone, will you walk in, gentlemen?"

He thought that they were messengers from some neighboring tribunal, and drew back to let them enter the house. But he had scarcely finished speaking, when these men sprang upon him, gagged him, bound him hand and foot, so that he could not move a single limb, and placed him in the carriage. The three men whom he had seen first got in also, while the others mounted their horses, and all set off at full speed. They preserved a profound silence while they were passing through the town, but as soon as the smoothness of the way would allow their voices to be heard, the man who had first addressed him touched the arm of the executioner and said:

"Listen to me; you have nothing to fear—you will receive no hurt. You are only required to perform an act of justice; and we will answer for your safety, provided that you do not attempt to escape, or try to penetrate a mystery with which it is not necessary that you should be fully acquainted. No question of yours will be answered; everything that you require will be given to you; and when your task is accomplished you shall be brought back to your home, and receive two hundred louis as a compensation for your trouble."

The executioner breathed more freely after he was told that his life would be spared, though he still suffered extremely, not being able to move his limbs.

"I am going to remove the gag and bonds," said the same voice, "and you will no longer be subjected to any personal restraint, except a bandage, which will be placed over your eyes during the day, and removed at night; but this is only on condition that you are perfectly obedient and do not speak. At the first cry you dare to utter you are a dead man."

He felt the muzzles of two pistols and the point of a poignard touch his breast, which easily convinced him that he had no choice but to submit implicitly; and as soon as his mouth was free and he got permission to speak, he swore with a thousand oaths that he would obey them in all things and would abide by the conditions they imposed upon him.

"In that case," said the same person, "you have nothing to fear."

From this moment not a word was spoken. They often changed horses, but always in some retired place, where they always appeared to be expected.

Although the blinds of the carriage were closed firmly, his eyes were bandaged at the first appearance of day, and the same menace repeated in case he should attempt to discover in what part of the country he was. He was otherwise well treated; they gave him a share of their provisions and wine, which were both excellent. They sometimes slightened, but always in a forest or some by-place, where they would run no risk of being remarked by passers-by.

This continued for two days. It appeared to the poor executioner that during this time they had crossed the Rhine and ascended several mountains. On the evening of the second day, after they had been ascending a rising ground for some time, the carriage stopped. He heard a drawbridge descend, and he knew from the sound of the wheels that they crossed a deep moat. Although it was perfectly dark, the bandage was again placed upon his eyes, while they entered, as it appeared to him, into a large courtyard. The door of the carriage was opened, and two men, taking the executioner by the arms, led him up several steps. He heard around him sounds, as if several battle-axes or muskets were laid upon the ground.

"Come along," said a strange voice, for he had stopped as if in hesitation.

"Remember your promise," whispered his traveling companion, "and we will not forget ours."

It then seemed to him that he entered a large vestibule, then crossed several vast, dark rooms, which he was certain were all vaulted, and at last he was led into a large saloon, where the bandage was taken from his eyes. The walls were all hung with black, and a few torches cast a dim sepulchral light over the apartment. Ten men, in magisterial robes, were seated at some distance from him, and though they were unmasked, the light was so faint that he could not distinguish their features. All the inferior actors in this drama stood around, with crape upon their faces.

Immediately after the executioner had entered this apparent hall of judgment, a door in the opposite wall was flung open, and two men appeared, leading a lady whose face was concealed by a long veil. She was tall, slight, and evidently young, and wore a long and flowing dress of violet velvet. She was placed in the center of this boding circle, where she stood erect, calm, and motionless, her hands folded and covered by the long and graceful sleeves of her dress. All were profoundly silent, and he who seemed of most authority among them rose, and, addressing the executioner in Germain (which all the Alsatians understand), said:

"You have been brought here to indict in secret the merited punishment of a secret crime. You will behead this woman, who, though unanswerable to a public tribunal, is stained with unpardonable guilt."

The executioner—all executioner as he was—was an honest man. He would unhesitatingly put people to death by orders of the magistrates of Colmar, and a mandate signed by them, sealed with the great corporate seal and the *fleur-de-lis*, reviewed by the king's commissioners, and registered in the records of the town; but this was quite another affair—nothing better than an assassination, for how could he know what right these men had to exercise the authority of legal judges when their very faces were a mystery to him? After a few moments' reflection, he summoned sufficient courage to say, with an unhesitating voice:

"I cannot obey you!"

All around he heard swords drawn from their scabbards, from which he suspected that those magistrates were not quite so pacific as would be suitable to their office. He looked at the lady; there she stood in the same position, apparently calm and undisturbed, as if these proceedings had no interest for her.

"You have promised obedience to our commands," said the voice of the man who had brought him; "and you will feel the weight of our vengeance if you do not keep your word."

"When I promised, it was under the impression that your proceedings would be legal, though secret. I am not an assassin; and, gentlemen, whoever you may be, I refuse to execute your orders; and I will not touch a hair of that woman's head. Beside, what crime has she committed?"

The president looked at his colleagues, as if to get their opinion; and then, rising quickly, said in a voice of thunder:

"You ask what crime this woman has committed! Listen, and you shall hear; and the horror of the tale will nerve your arm to inflict on her a punishment which is, however, unequal to her guilt. This woman"—

"Enough," said the lady, stretching forth her hand, "enough. You may deprive me of life; but you may not, ought not, reveal to a man like that the secret that your ears have heard. If I am guilty, punish me—I submit; and that is more than you have a right to expect."

This altercation was succeeded by a solemn, death-like silence, only interrupted by the monotonous ticking of a large clock-covered by the gloomy hangings. Eleven struck.

"There is not a moment to be lost," said the president; "obey!"

A large, sharp sword was presented to him, like those used by executioners in Switzerland.

"No," said he, "no; put her to death yourself. You are an illegal judge, and you may as well be an illegal executioner."

During this the condemned did not stir.

"Listen," said the first speaker; "do you value your life?"

"Yes, for the sake of my wife and little daughter, whose sole support I am."

"Very good—decide then; if you have not beheaded this woman before the quarter strikes, I will send a bullet through your head."

"Why not kill her yourself? It would be as little crime as to kill me."

The judge trembled under his long robe; but, commanding himself, he said, coldly, "Decide."

The executioner had recalled all great firmness, but, courageous as he was, he at length began to feel afraid, but still resolved to preserve calm and dauntless air. Every stroke of the pendulum was agony to the poor man, who in a few minutes would be called upon to decide between guilt or death. A mournful silence reigned through the hall—not a finger stirred. The executioner began to pray; he was a Catholic and besought the Virgin to intercede for him. At the conclusion of his prayer he cried out:

"Kill me, if you will—I will not obey."

"You have ten minutes still," coolly replied the judge.

All was again silent; the pendulum alone was heard, with its inflexible vibrations measuring life with equal impartiality to the happy and the wretched. And she, the unhappy subject of this tragedy, for whom, in a few minutes, eternity was to open, stood there immovable as a statue. Was it innocence or insensibility that thus steeled her human feelings, and enabled her to meet so calmly all the horrors of a violent death?

The quarter struck. At a signal from the president, two assistants advanced toward the executioner, and again presented the sword to him; he shook his head, and pushed it aside with his hand, but was unable to utter a word. The president cocked his pistol; the wretched man did not know what to do.

"Holy Virgin!" thought he, "must I leave my wife a widow, and my child an orphan?"

Whether it was this thought that influenced him, or that his power of resistance sank before the arm stretched out against his life, I know not, but he cried, in a stifled voice:

"I consent—I consent!"

He took the sword, and having tried its edge, stepped forward. The lady remained standing.

"Will you not let her see a priest?" said he, stopping suddenly.

"Do you perform your office, and do not trouble yourself with anything else."

"The lady must be bound," said he.

"I bound!" she cried, in a disdainful tone.

"Bind that woman's hands," said the monotonous voice of the judge.

Two men advanced toward her; she drew herself up to her full height.

"You dare not!" she cried.

These words seemed to deter the two servants, or the persons who had assumed their functions.

"I must be obeyed," said the president.

She was immediately bound to a block and her veil raised as far as her throat. She made no further resistance, but resumed her former immobility.

"Strike! or"—cried the judge, presenting a pistol charged to the very mouth.

The executioner, excited either by fear or that intoxication which it is said influences people in times of imminent danger, raised the sword, and at one blow severed the head from the trunk, and then he, the man of iron nerves, who during twenty years had been shedding human blood as the minister of human justice, sank fainting on the ground beside the victim he had sacrificed.

When he recovered his senses he found himself again in the carriage, his eyes bandaged, and a cloak wound round him to conceal his blood-stained garments.

When his companions perceived that he was recovered, one of them handed him a purse, saying:

"Here is your reward; it is double what you were promised, in consideration of your conscientious conduct."

Their journey back was performed with the same precautions as the former one; and on the fourth day he was set free on the banks of the Ille, in a meadow near his house. He found his wife very anxious, and the magistrates furious.

All that I have written is copied almost exactly from his depositions, which we read in Strasburg, at the residence of the lieutenant-general, who gave me permission to transcribe them.

The magistrates of Colmar made every exertion to discover the persons concerned in this melancholy history; but in vain. Nothing more was ever heard.

A Strange Scene.

There was a double service in a church at Nottingham, Manitoba, on a recent Sunday. A quarrel had divided the congregation, and each party claimed to be dominant. Each had called a new minister, and the two clergymen were on hand to begin their labors. The first to arrive took possession of the pulpit, and the other sat behind the chancel rail. The man in the pulpit gave out a hymn, the other man gave out another, and both were sung confusedly by the rival sections of the assembly. Then the man behind the railing started off on his sermon, and the other began to read a chapter of Scripture. When the reading was over, and it was plain that the preaching was going to last much longer, the partisans of the reader sang another hymn with a loud organ accompaniment. The musical noise drowned the voice of the clergyman in the pulpit, but when it was over he was found to be preaching right along, as though nothing unusual had happened. The clergyman in the chancel, less cool, was unable to fix his thoughts on a discourse, and so remained silent and beaten. At the close of this extraordinary scene, a deacon explained that it had been enacted "under legal advice."

Who Tilled Arm.—By a table published in the New York Times it is shown that only seventeen per cent. of the native inhabitants of that city are native born of native born parents—that is, having two generations of American blood in their veins; while nearly eighty-three per cent. are foreigners and the children of foreigners.

Medicine and the Press.

The New York *Herald* says: The Kings county medical society has adopted a series of resolutions which deserve the attention of both physicians and patients. Doctors have as a matter of dignity ignored newspapers, and the member of the profession who advertises is for that reason alone looked upon as a quack. The Kings county medical society has wakened up, and proposes to establish a department of public instruction. We are pleased to observe that it has discovered that the best way to educate the public is through the press.

That "the profession has everything to gain in the way of dignity and influence through the well instructed intelligence of the constituency to which it ministers" is a truism which should long ago have been recognized and acted upon. The theory that a doctor is a being without responsibility and absolute in his delicate and difficult vocation can no longer be accepted. Science and education have changed the situation. Almost every intelligent person now understands something of the general laws of health and a little of the principles of medicine. The doctor is not the less important, but the patient is the more helpful. We welcome everything which shows that the medical profession is not inclined to make a mystery of general laws and proclaimed discoveries, but is anxious to call into its service the common sense of the whole community.

The Kings county medical society deserves credit for the principles it has declared and its evident inclination to illustrate practically the proverb that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." If it can give us good ventilation in our public schools, if it can make the law of health public property instead of a professional privilege, if it can use the newspaper press to disseminate correct ideas and valuable discoveries, it will deserve more than usual honor, not only for its enterprise, but for its example. Medicine ought not to be a mystery any more than religion. Concealment of facts and principles in the one tends to ruin the body and in the other to the destruction of the soul. Candor with the public is, after all, the secret of success in any of the liberal professions.

A Portuguese Custom.

On Good Friday the time honored custom, so dear to all Portuguese sailors, of flogging in effigy the false apostle, was carried out with all due ceremony by the crews of several vessels of Portuguese and South American nationalities in London. At daybreak, a life-sized figure of a man dressed in sailor's costume, with jack-boots, was hoisted to the masthead, and a placard fastened to the breast, bearing the inscription, in Portuguese, "This is Judas Iscariot, who betrayed Christ." The effigy remained "mast-headed" until about ten A. M., when the entire crew assisted in lowering it to the deck, the ship's bell meanwhile keeping up an incessant clanging. The figure was then carried three times round the deck, and finally lashed to the capstan. The crew then armed themselves with knotted ropes, and proceeded to belabor the apostle amid loud yells and shouting, the ship's bell all the time ringing an accompaniment. Pannikins of grog were served out, and this influence, combined with religious zeal, rendered the flogging almost frantic with excitement. The clothes were cut away in shreds, and, when the figure was completely denuded, the block of wood which does duty for the body was hacked all over the deck. It was then suspended to a line and thrown overboard into the docks and repeatedly dipped. Owing to the dock regulations, the stump could not be publicly burned; but it was chopped up into small fragments, and handed over to the cook to be burned under the galley fire.

The Northwestern Wheat Crop.

The Chicago *Times* prints dispatches from all sections of the Northwest showing the condition of the next wheat crop. The situation is summarized as follows:

The area of winter wheat sown is fully up to the average of previous years, and in some localities shows an increase. Comparatively little has been winter-killed, notwithstanding the severity of the past winter—a fact that is attributable to the abundance of snow. The crop looks well, and gives promise of at least an average yield, if no untoward event should intervene between this and harvest. Where spring wheat is raised sowing has not been wholly completed, but in the more southerly localities the area sown is fully up to the average. Elsewhere farmers are making preparations to put in more than the customary amount. They will not sow less, certainly, than in previous years.

Taken altogether, the prospects for wheat are flattering. Of course, a drought, or an unusual invasion of the chinch-bug or grasshopper, would considerably change the aspect of affairs, but admitting that these pests will be able to do no more damage this year than previously, there is no reason to apprehend a short crop. Unless all the indications fail, the wheat crop of 1875 in the territory tributary to Chicago will equal in yield the crop of 1874, if it does not exceed it by a million of two of bushels.

A party of about sixty tramps who helped shovel out the Midland railroad cleared a Middletown saloon of pies and whisky and then told the proprietor they were in the hands of a receiver and would issue scrip for the little bill.

A Petrified Forest.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* gives the following account of what promises to be an object of interest to the tourist in California:

Among California's most notable wonders may be mentioned the petrified forest, about half way between two celebrated summer resorts, Mark West Springs, of Sonoma county, and Calistoga Springs, in Napa county. The forest is situated in a wild and mountainous region, and at a distance appears like a mass of fallen trees. On approaching what at a little distance appears to be a tree stump, it proves, on examination, to be a broken section of the body of some prostrate pine petrified. Every circle or year's growth is easily discernible, so that the exact duration of the tree's existence may be determined. Next one sees the partially excavated trunk of a large pine, lying in an inclined position. One sees in another spot a mass of solid stone in the form of a fallen tree some seven feet in diameter—every fissure in the bark and knot plainly indicated, as in that of a tree fallen by the woodman's ax, while around, thickly strewn upon the ground, are numerous fragments, similar to the chips and broken pieces of wood that are scattered by the woodcutter in preparing a tree to be cut into logs for the mill. On striking the stony mass with a piece of petrified wood it gives back a metalic sound very different from the dull thud produced by striking a rock against a wooden leg. So are to be seen many similar trees, as we call these peculiar rocks, varying only in size and length, all, however, having the same incline and the same general position, viz., north and south. Occasionally a peculiarity is noticeable, such as the division of a tree into sections of various lengths, ranging from three to seven feet; yet so slight are the fissures that separate these sections that at a very short distance they have the appearance of one solid log. Another peculiarity in one tree is its color. While the general color of the stone logs is a grayish white, this tree is to all appearances a tree of stone-coal, and the proprietor of the forest asserts that it burns equally well with the best quality of that article. The largest of these natural wonders, as found so far, measures eleven feet in diameter, and is excavated to view for a distance of sixty-eight feet, though doubtless it penetrates the hillside many feet further. The space within the inclosure is cleared of underbrush, and contains very many beautiful shade trees of living oak, young pines, manzanita (now in full bloom), the madrona, and several other varieties peculiar to this locality. Here, indeed, is a field for the geologist. Not only in this particular place, but the whole range of mountains offers many attractive subjects for analysis.

The Dying Speech of Wesley Gray.

Wesley Gray (colored), hanged at Searcy, Ark., lately, spoke as follows on the scaffold: "Well, my friends, I'm come to-day to let you all know I'm ready to die. When I die I shall go to that other world—that good world—where I shall have to die no more. My trouble will soon be over. I want to die, am anxious to die, was born to die, and am happy of it. This is the best day I ever saw. I will soon get the crown that is laid up for me in heaven. Well, I bid you all farewell and good-bye. I'll meet you all at the resurrection morn, in a world of grace, where there is no more trouble. But a few more minutes and all will be over with me; you may break my neck, but you can't touch my soul. I will live with God forever, where sweet milk and honey flows. Grave makers and lawyers will soon be done with me. How came I willing to die? Because I believe in Christ.

In the Snow.

The guardian of the *auberge* of Mont Chisseral, in the canton of Berne, was recently buried beneath a snow drift, with his establishment and goats, to a depth of thirty feet. Three powerful fellows were sent from Nods, in the district of Nonville, to look after the fate of the guardian. They cleared away the snow until they reached the chimney, when they heard the imprisoned guardian singing cheerily. "You are not dead, then?" cried out one of the visitors. "No; what are you doing above there!" "We wanted to see if you were still alive." "My goats and I are perfectly well!" "Must we open a passage for you?" "As you like, but I don't want anything." The result of the conference was that man set to work to clear a passage through the snow, and soon liberated the prisoner who accompanied his friends down to Nods.

Died Poor.

Dan Bryant, the famous minstrel left a wife and five children totally unprovided for. Perhaps some people may shake their heads, and say that actors are proverbially an "improvident class"—almost as bad as "literary men," says the New York *Times*; but poor Dan Bryant's poverty in his last days arose from no fault of his own. We none of us know what troubles and difficulties our neighbor has to contend with. Dan Bryant was ever ready to relieve the necessities of others, and if one-half of his generosity and kindness of heart is now shown by others toward his children, they will soon be placed in comfortable circumstances.

Facts About London.

It is the greatest city the world ever saw. It is the heart of the British empire and the world. It covers within fifteen miles' radius of Charing Cross nearly 700 square miles. It numbers within these boundaries four millions of inhabitants. It comprises 100,000 foreigners from every quarter of the globe. It contains more Roman Catholics than Rome itself, more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edinburgh, more Welshmen than Cardiff, and more country-born persons than the counties of Devon, Warwickshire and Durham combined. Has a birth in it every five minutes. Has a death in it every eight minutes. Has seven accidents every day in its 7,000 miles of streets. Has on an average twenty-eight miles of new streets opened and 9,000 new houses built in it every year. Has one hundred and twenty-four persons every day, and 45,000 annually added to its population; has 1,000 ships and 9,000 sailors in its ports every day; has 17,000 habitual criminals on its police register, increasing it at an average of 30,000 per annum; has more than one-third of all the crime in the country committed in it; has as many beer-shops and gin-palaces as would, if placed side by side, stretch from Charing Cross to Portsmouth, a distance of seventy-three miles; has 26,000 drunkards annually brought before the magistrates; has as many paupers as would more than occupy every house in Brighton; has upward of a million of habitual neglecters of public worship; has sixty miles of open shops every Lord's day; has need of 900 new churches and chapels, and 200 additional city missionaries; has an influence with all parts of the world, represented by the yearly delivery, in it of 236,000,000 of letters.

A Flood Incident.

A touching incident is related in connection with the flood at Germantown, near Port Jervis, N. Y. A poor widow on the morning of the freshet had gone to Port Jervis from Germantown to order a coffin for her baby, who had died the night before. She left her house and the corpse with her daughter, aged five years. While the bereaved mother was absent the flood came rolling down the flats. A man living near ran to her house and endeavored to induce the little girl to leave it. She refused to leave her dead brother. The man picked her up, and carried her weeping and screaming to a place of safety. When he released her she ran swiftly back to her mother's deserted house, re-entered it, and in an instant ran out with the dead baby in her arms. The flood was but a short distance away, and rushing toward the ground the little girl had to cross with her burden. She reached a safe position before the wave of ice rolled by, and looking back to see her humble home crushed to atoms in the mass of ice, she started in search of her mother. The latter, when the alarm was sounded, hastened to return home, and met her little daughter carrying the lifeless baby in the midst of the crowd that thronged the high ground. The scene that followed is indescribable.

Over a Will.

The inevitable squabble over a rich man's will has begun in Detroit. Mr. E. B. Ward, dying a few months ago, left a fortune of five million dollars, and the funeral was hardly over before the heirs began to quarrel about the bequests. One relative, who had received ten thousand dollars, said he deserved ten times that amount, and gave notice that he would contest the will. The latest move is a combined one by the widow and some of the other heirs, and consists of a petition to the Michigan Legislature for an amendment to the present law relating to the settlement of estates, so as to do away with the special administrator who may now be appointed to take charge of the estate until it is settled, and, instead, to give the executors control. The sons resist the proposed change in the law, and as a powerful lobby is enlisted on both sides, a bitter contest is expected.

A Martyr to Science.

The case of Mr. Walker, of Brooklyn, who sacrificed his life to science, is attracting much attention. Extract of hemlock is much used by the medical profession—its use becoming more and more extensive daily. Whether Mr. Walker designed to take his own life or not will probably never be known, but the fact that he did take the fatal drug, and, while under its influence, and even in the shadow of death, noted carefully and step by step its workings upon his system, has suggested everywhere a comparison with those martyrs to science who have "died that others might live." A distinguished physician who was present at the autopsy remarked that "this one man's death is worth a thousand lives."

A Spell.

Yesterday as an old citizen of Detroit was nailing a "To Rent" card on a vacant house, a pedestrian halted and remarked that "bovine" was not the right way to spell "house."

"How long have you lived in Detroit?" asked the old citizen, scowling savagely.

"Fifteen years, was the reply.

"Well, I've lived here for thirty," continued the old citizen; "I guess I know how to spell as well as you do."

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1876.

Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of the State of Pennsylvania are hereby requested to assemble by their delegates in State Convention at noon on Wednesday, the 24th day of May, 1876, in the Fulton Opera House, at the city of Lancaster, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer. Each Representative and Senatorial District will be entitled to the same representation as it has under the present apportionment for Senators and representatives in the Legislature

REUBEN EWERT, Chairman.

A. WILSON NORRIS, Secy.

School Director's Convention.

To the Several Directors of McKean County

GENTLEMEN—In pursuance of the 37th third section of the act of 18th May, 1854 you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House, in the city of , on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1876, being the fourth day of the month, for the purpose of electing, and selecting, from every fifth year, one person of the whole number of three representatives to, and persons of literary and scientific acquirements to, each of the districts into which the county is divided by law, for the term of three years, and to fix the amount of compensation for their services, and to do any other business connected therewith, and to ratify the result to be by them declared, and to certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th section of said act. And you are hereby notified that a failure to meet in convention, and to elect a Superintendent, at the time and place aforesaid, will subject you to a penalty of Sixty-seven and 50-100th dollars, as required by the 40th section of said act.

D. M. CLARK,
Co. Supt. of McKean County.

APRIL 10, 1876.

THE New York *World* has but seven thousand of a daily circulation, and yet has the impudence to set itself up as a democratic oracle. A world that rotates in such a very small circle cannot have much weight.

THE death of Hon. Andrew Snyder, member of the House of Representatives from Northampton County, is announced. His death is the eighth that has occurred among the members of the House since the election in November.

THE effect of democratic rule in the city of Indianapolis for the present will be to require $300,000 more of the tax payers than was paid under the Republican party in a year, while the city debt will be about $1,000,000 larger.

A call has been issued for State Temperance Convention to be held in Harrisburg on June 16th, to nominate a State ticket. When will the parties connected with the temperance movement acquire sufficient common sense to discriminate between their friends and enemies?

THE London *Times* in a recent issue pays a high compliment to Governor Hartranft, and already the "Independent" American press is beginning to insinuate that the *Times* is an "organ" of the Harrisburg government. The theory of the "independent" newspapers is that any journal which does not persistently blackguard high officials and malignant by lie about them, must have been subsidized in some manner. The idea proceeds, probably from a consciousness, on the part of the "independent" newspapers, of their own weaknesses. When a journal like the London *Times* indulges in eulogy of one of our public officers, the "independent" editor cannot perceive how a bargain could have been made in that case, but from force of habit he concludes that something of the kind must have happened. Hereafter the London *Times* will be known among these remarkable reformers as "Hartranft's organ."—Philadelphia *Bulletin*.

The Treasury Investigation.

The "Committee" appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the State Treasury are a puzzled community. They expected that State Treasurer Markey would refuse them access to the record, and so furnish them occasion for an outcry against his official integrity. Mr. Markey made them welcome, laid his books before them and offered them every aid possible in making their examination. They then produced a clerk to their "committee" as an "expert," and proposed to begin. They were informed that it was impossible to recognize them as a committee at all, and consequently no clerk of theirs could be allowed to rummage through the books of the office, but that all the clerical force of the department was at their disposal to aid them in procuring any information they desired as *members of the House of Representatives*, having a right to be informed on any matters they desired to know of the management of the State finances. They declined this offer, and it now remains to be seen what new trick they will devise to secure the much desired refusal by the State Treasurer, of their demands. The proofs are patent now to all men, that this "committee" want nothing but a decent pretext to assert that they have been unable to perform the duties assigned them, by reason of obstructions placed in their way by the State Treasurer.

The only point of difference between the financial officer and these gentlemen is, that he declines to recognize them as a committee of the General Assembly having any authority to investigate his official acts, because they are but a Rump committee, appointed by one House only. That point, it will be instantly seen, is not material to an investigation. For the State Treasurer assumes the right to refuse to be questioned by those men on that ground, and distinctly recognizes them as entitled to examine his books, *as members of the Legislature*. If they desire information, therefore, they are free to examine and procure it at will. But if information and discovery is not their desire, but forcing recognition of themselves as a committee of the General Assembly is their whole object, then they will fail to carry their point.

Everybody in Pennsylvania KNOWS that this previous committee is not appointed to make an examination and then an honest report. This was clearly and dexterously extracted from them during the interview. Mr. Markey requested them to agree that on the conclusion of their examination of the condition of the Treasury they would unite in signing a statement—to be published for the general information of the people of the whole State—giving the full result of their researches; vindicating the fullest condemnation on him and the management of the finances under his administration if the facts warranted that; and vindicating him from the charges so calamitously made of corruption if the facts showed his innocence of these charges. THIS WAS FLATLY DECLINED; and the purpose was, by that declination, made clear that this smelling "committee" is not appointed to examine the Treasury, but to vilify its management, and so make, if possible, party capital out of simulated fears that the finances are mismanaged. They affect to believe that something is wrong in the Treasury. To show up that wrong, that say, only requires that they see the books. The books and clerical aid of undoubted capacity are given them. And they refuse to go on! They seem to think their organization as a committee is important.—We beg to assure them that the important matter is to EXAMINE. The one thing the American people most intensely despise is pretense and pretension.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

A SAD BUSINESS.—A Washington correspondent tells the following story, as an occurrence:

An amusing incident occurred the other day. Mrs. General Gordon, the charming wife of Senator Gordon, of Georgia, was sitting in the senate gallery with Mrs. Eaton, wife of the new Senator from Connecticut. By birth and education Mrs. Gordon is an aristocrat, brought up with an strong prejudice against social equality with the blacks as any one could be. Of Mrs. Eaton's early years we know nothing. Turning her head, Mrs. Gordon saw Fred Douglass in the gallery, quite near her. Thinking Mrs. Eaton would like to see so celebrated a man, she said to her:

"Fred Douglass is sitting directly behind you."

"Good gracious! you don't mean it; here! in the Senators' gallery!" responded the horrified Connecticut lady.

"Why not?" laughed Mrs. Gordon. "He has a right here now."

"I don't care if he has; I won't sit here with a *nigger* anyway. Let's go."

But Mrs. Gordon was interested in the debate; so the irate Northern *woman* swept her flounces past Fred Douglass with an angry swish, and the Southern *lady* sat severely still.

In commenting upon the above incident an exchange very truly remarks: "Many a Senator has had a fool for a wife. Still, perhaps it is not altogether Mrs. Eaton's fault. Education may have perverted an otherwise gentle nature to what we see. If she had married differently perhaps she would have been a lady. If, now, she had married Fred Douglass instead of Mr. Eaton, how much better and nobler would her life have been."

THE Richmond *Whig* says if it were proper it would like to see on the next Democratic ticket for the Presidency one who was a "defeated soldier in the cause of the Confederacy. But it would not do. The Democratic and Conservative candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency must both be chosen outside the South."

THE St. Louis *Globe* says: "The next President of the United States will be named in a Republican National Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1876." Correct.

HON. W. W. KETCHUM, of Luzerne, declines to be considered a Republican candidate for State Treasurer.

A Self-Supporting State.

The lately issued report of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture contains the following reference to Pennsylvania, as a State able to produce, within herself, all that she consumes, as well as to consume all the agricultural products derived from her own soil:

Pennsylvania comes nearer being self-supporting than any one of the older States of large population, producing everything that a system of mixed farming in a temperate climate can yield, and depending mainly upon the manufacturing and mining populations of the State for its market. It does not ship largely any of its products, as New York does butter and cheese, but sends a small surplus of dairy and fruit products, wool and mutton and other surplus of the farm, to New York, and butter and fruit to Baltimore and Washington. Its purchases from other States are far less in variety and extent than those of New York or New Jersey, in comparison with population. Animals are brought into the State for fattening, and liberally for stock improvement. A correspondent for Denver, who has imported Clydesdale horses from Glasgow, English coach horses from Hull, and draught horses from London, recently sold four for $12,-132. Many Pennsylvanians are quite successful as stock breeders, and find markets in different portions of the country. Lancaster, York, and Bucks send millions of pounds of tobacco beyond State lines. Susquehanna, with an area of 800 square miles, makes 3,000,-000 pounds of butter and sells 90 per cent of it. The model farm district, Lancaster, ships four fifths of its products beyond the county, and brings little in. Among the counties which have a surplus of wheat are Lancaster, producing 2,-000,000 bushels of wheat, Bucks, Lehigh, York, Cumberland, Perry, Snyder, Fulton, Erie, Chester, Dauphin, Franklin, Adams and Westmoreland. This is the great wheat-growing State of the East, producing nearly as much as California; in 1869, according to the census, 3,000,000 bushels more than that wheat-exporting State. Some of the counties have occasion to bring in considerable flour and grain. Susquehanna buys half its home consumption of flour, Tioga a larger portion, and Butler, Warren Wayne, Crawford, Clinton and McKean are also purchasers; and wheat is imported by Luzerne, Cameron, Lehigh and Lawrence. Steers for feeding are brought into Erie, Columbia and Lehigh. Three-fourths of the beeves of Elk are imported, and fifty per cent of those of Clinton and Dauphin, and other counties buy largely. Some counties have a small surplus of horses and mules, and others a deficiency; but the stock of the State is mainly grown within her border, except some animals for fattening.

This is a high compliment to Pennsylvania, which is an empire in herself, complete in all that is necessary for her own support. She is what she is, the report might have added, because Protection has built up within her borders a sufficient home market for the varied, rich and abundant products of her soil. If she had to depend upon her agriculture alone she would be nothing in comparison to what she now is, with the anvil and the loom as active as the plow.

THERE are twenty or more Richmonds on the field as possible candidates for Governor on the Democratic ticket. Some of them will never get further than having their names mentioned. Among the more conspicuous are Monaghan, of Chester; Hopkins, of Allegheny; Stiles, of Lehigh; Dill, of Lycoming; Wright, of Luzerne; Fox, of Philadelphia, and Nones, of Clinton. Nobody proposes Buckalew this time. Colonel McClure, of Philadelphia, is credited with urging a scheme to bring out ex-Governor Curtin, but the masses of the Democrats do not take any "Liberalism" in theirs just now.—Bucks county *Intelligencer*.

THE English language does not contain epithets of sufficient force to properly characterize the outrages committed by Mr. E. B. Haines while in the Speaker's chair. There is, however, apparently no method of punishment. The people are without remedy, save the precautionary one of taking care that he shall never disgrace the halls of legislation.—Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

Illinois is evidently in pretty nearly as bad a pickle as our own Legislature.

THE declaration is officially made by the Washington *Republican* that at the proper time the President will settle the Third Term question. It is intimated that he will distinctly repudiate all desire or expectation of a third term.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS has tendered his resignation to the President. He proposes to enter the contest for the United States Senator for Oregon.

LIME.—Messrs. Ford & Trumbower have now a large quantity of Bellefonte woodburnt Lime at their brick yard, near the McKean & Buffalo Railroad depot, which they will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, either by the bushel or barrel. They claim that their lime is of the best manufacture, and that they are able to sell it at prices below successful competition. Give them a trial, at least, before going elsewhere.

R. O. SMITH & CO.'S

'EXCELSIOR'

OLEAN.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS

Now Ready for Distribution.

Our Spring purchases are simply immense, consisting of Staple and Fancy goods, many job lots, that will be sold at less than regular jobbing prices. Many staple goods have for the first time reached before the war prices. Our large and varied stock of Dress Goods comprises everything new and novel in all the varieties made and imported. Our stock of shawls includes many new and novel styles. Drap de Tay, Cashmere, &c., for Sacques, with an endless variety of Beaded Fringes and Passamentaries to trim. New styles of Waterproofs. Gloves and hosiery in every variety. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. Cotton Thread, Guipure and Honiton Laces. Ten Thousand yards 4-4 Bleached Muslin, from 10c. up. Marseilles and Jaguard Quilt, Linen Damasks, in all colors, with Towels and Napkins to match. Hand made Shoes and Boots, for men, women and children, all warranted. Hats and Caps, every new style. Cloths and Cassimeres, made to order, and fits guaranteed. Beautiful line of CARPETS, Tapestries, Ingrains, &c. Wall and Window papers, Oil Shades, Lace and Damask Curtains and fixtures. Don't fail to come to T, at from 30c. to $1.00 per lb.

R. O. Smith & Co.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

&c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Painting & Graining.

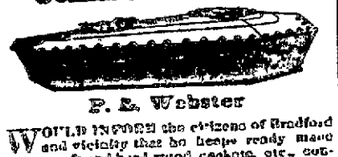
THE undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in painting and graining in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

GRAINING BY A NEW & CHEAP PROCESS.

I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half of the time and money it would cost by the old way. CARL SASSE.

12-14tf

Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

JO-HUA DAVIS C. H. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

W. T. Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

Agents Wanted for the CENTENNIAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

GAZETTEER

A book for every American. To be everywhere at once. Farmers, Teachers, Students, Lawyers, Merchants, Soldiers, Statesmen, men of learning, and men of business, old men, and young men, all want it and who can only read, and all people, all want it for everyday reference and use. Shows the grand results of the

First 100 Years of the Republic.

Everybody buys it, and agents make from $100 to $200 a month. Send for circulars. Address

J. C. MCCURDY & CO., Publishers,
No. 518 Arch st. Philadelphia, Pa.

15-6m

SARTWELL BROTHERS'

BILLIARD SALOON

AND

RESTAURANT

Sartwell Block, Second floor.

SMETHPORT, PA.

C. W. SARTWELL. C. B. SARTWELL.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class druggists.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,

SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Also

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. P. WENDEL, Dealer in

Groceries and Provisions,

FRESH & SALT MEAT, FRESH, SALT & FROZEN FISH,

FINE TEAS, COFFEE & SPICES.

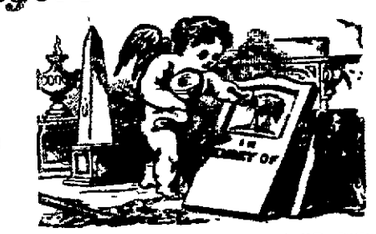
Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, and General Fruits.

FINE TOBACCO & CIGARS.

SMETHPORT, PA.

Union Block.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.



West Side Street. Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER.

JEWELRY. WATCHES. CLOCKS. SILVER WARE. TOYS.

At M. L. Armstrong's.

No. 3. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.

A full line of Jewelry constantly on hand, including

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.

REPAIRING

of watches, clocks and jewelry a specialty. Give him a call.

Borough Ordinance.

No. 39.

IT IS HEREBY ENACTED by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Smethport, That Sheep, Swine, Geese, Hogs, Sheep and Cattle shall not be permitted to run at large on the streets of the Borough of Smethport. *Provided*, That from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of December each year shall be permitted to run at large in said Borough between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9 P. M. And all horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep and cattle found running at large in violation of this ordinance shall be liable to be distrained and sold, and the owner or owners respectively upon the payment of the costs of the sale and the actual cost of keeping the same. But if no owner shall be found for the space of forty eight (48) hours, then it shall be the duty of the pound master to advertise the same by three written or printed handbills to be sold on the day certain between six and ten days thereafter, and after deducting costs and charges the proceeds shall be paid over to the Borough Treasurer, to be held by him subject to the order of the owner when called for.

This Ordinance to go into effect the 1st day of May next.

App oved April 5, 1875.

Attest: G. M. SMITH, Burgess.

H. F. BARBOUR, Sec'y.

MOORE HOUSE

OLEAN, N. Y.

M. V. Moore, Proprietor.

(FORMERLY FOBES HOUSE.)

Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. Bus to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

BONNEY'S.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son,

Proprietors.

F. E. STONE, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean House.)

Sartwell House,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. Sartwell, *Proprietor.*

THE above house has been recently rebuilt refurnished, and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

E. S. SHATTUCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between A. B. Armstrong and L. Rogers, under the title of A. B. Armstrong & Co., in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by A. B. Armstrong, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle without further notice.

A. B. ARMSTRONG,
L. ROGERS.

Smethport, April 1st, 1876.

Assessable Appraisement.

List of Valuation of Merchandise, Keepers of Bar Rooms, Bowling Saloons and Bowling Alleys and other Classifications, of McKean County, for 1876

	CLASS.	RATES.
Annin Township.		
A M Gillett	16	0 7 75
E. H. Alvord	16	7 75
James Crissman	16	7 75
Joyner & Mosier	16	7 75
Bradford Borough.		
G A Crocker & Co	16	7 75
C H Foster	16	7 75
F M Hunt & Co	16	7 75
Pace & Leigh	16	7 75
J Mowrimore	16	7 75
Albert DeGolier	16	7 75
W F DeGolier	16	7 75
Ceres Township.		
C H Smith	16	7 75
W E Hanson, Son & Co.	16	7 75
J B Gleason	16	7 75
Eldred Township.		
J W Maloy	16	7 75
J J Rice	16	7 75
Beckett & Roberts	16	7 75
Young & Burton	16	7 75
H G Spiller	14	7 75
A Knapp	16	7 75
L L Dennis	16	7 75
Keating Township.		
A J Otto	16	7 75
Wright & Moore	16	7 75
Kane.		
W E Blew	16	7 75
W T Callar	16	7 75
Robert Lafferty	16	7 75
E Wolf	16	7 75
O D Coleman	16	7 75
Dunn & Jones	16	7 75
Ludlow.		
J G & D Curtis	16	7 75
L B Hoffman & Co	16	7 75
Liberty.		
A L Wright	16	7 75
Wright & Moore	16	7 75
Port Allegany.		
Davis & Sumer	16	7 75
M A Littlebridge	16	7 75
Arnold, Metherell & Co.	16	7 75
A F Rand & Co	16	7 75
J W Keefe	16	7 75
B C Conley	16	7 75
F W Hemrich	16	7 75
C C Mayberry & Son	16	7 75
L H Dailey	16	7 75
A C White	16	7 75
Wm. Hooker	16	7 75
L E Bishop (Restaurant)	0	7 75
Chas. Bishop	16	7 75
Rhodes & Son	16	7 75
G M Gettry	16	7 75
Lafayette Township.		
J E Bates, Jr	16	7 75
Charles Geary	16	7 75
Smethport.		
McCoy & Reilly	16	7 75
H Hamlin (Hardware)	16	7 75
H Hamlin	16	7 75
Taylor & Young	16	7 75
A B Armstrong & Co	16	7 75
M L Armstrong	16	7 75
M A Sprague	16	7 75
W S Hartwell	16	7 75
W T McCoy	16	7 75
S Guggenheim	16	7 75
J P Wendel	16	7 75
Wm Specht	16	7 75
C L Douglass	16	7 75
Norwich Township.		
Richard Smith	12	12 75
A Newton	16	7 75
Sergeant Township.		
Lawrence Bayer	16	7 75
Billiard Tables.		
S B Sartwell	Smethport	1	20 00
W H Smith	Ceres	1	20 00
E D Fitzgerland,	Port Allegany	1	20 00
E & T Mullin	"	1	20 00
H Palmer	"	1	20 00
E T Lain	Bradford	1	20 00
A A McDonald	Norwich	1	20 00

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true list of dealers of merchandise in the county of McKean, as appraised by me for the year 1876.

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Appeals will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in Smethport, on Saturday the 1st day of May, 1876, at which time and place all persons aggrieved by the foregoing appraisement will be heard and such abatements made as are deemed just and proper.

M. N. POWELL, Assessable Appraiser.

Smethport, Pa., April 6, 1876.

Alfred Sturdevant.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,

OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price, A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

For Sale.

FIVE HORSES, 2 mules, (broken to mine work), 2 quantities harness, 62 coal cars, Pittsburgh pattern, 1 set Harness, 4-ton Mine Trucks, Wagons, Rob sleds, 1 set Drilling Tools, tested, complete, with extra joints, Horsed tools, 2 Chisel Mowers, and 1 Combined Reaper and Mower. Cultivators, Harrows, Plows, &c., &c. Also a quantity of mixed coal and a large quantity of HAY in Stack. Stump lots. Apply to

L. W. Crawford,
Lafayette, McKean Co. Pa.

12-17-tf

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of ESTEPHEN PATTISON deceased, of Hamlin township, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay.

D. F. PATTISON.
STEPHEN PATTISON,
Administrators.

Apr 22, 1875.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, Fits, Nervousness, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

Chas. J. C. Kline & Co.,
127 Bleecker, New York; P. O. Box 4586

Borough Election.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the Court House on

Saturday, May 13th 1876,

for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the Electors to increase the indebtedness about $ per centum on the last valuation, so as to raise $1,000 by coupon Bonds redeemable in years of $100 annually from the year 1876 to 1905, inclusive. Said Bonds to bear date July 1, 1876 with six per cent interest, payable semi-annually. The last assessed valuation in said Borough is as follows:

Outstanding debt " " 1875 ..... $12,50.
Outstanding " " " 1874 ..... 170.00
Outstanding " " " 1873 ..... 170.00
$852.50.

Less money in Treasury and Collector hands ..... 14.50.

Total debt ..... $838.00.

The above debt is provided for by Bonds authorized by vote of Council the 1st day of March A. D. 1876.

The purposes for which the indebtedness is to be increased are to repair and put in good condition the following roads to wit:

Bennett Street the sum of ..... $200.00.
Second Street from the sum of ..... 200.00.
Main, from the sum of ..... 200.00.
Water Street and Hall Street the sum of ..... 200.00.
To open a road across the creek, connecting Water Street the four bridge and mouth of ..... 200.00.
$1000.00.

By order of Borough Council

G. M. SMITH, Burgess.

ATTEST:

H. F. BARBOUR, Secretary.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER Feb 11, 1875, trains will run on the B. N. Y. & Phila. Ry as follows:—

Leaving Buffalo.

7.40 a. m. MAIL—stopping at the Erie Railway Junction 10:42, Olean 12:30, Wesson 11:00, Portville 11:18, State Line 11:25, Eldred 11:31, Lewiston 11:50, Sartwell 11:45, Day in Penn 11:55, Port Allegany 12:01, Emporium, 1 P. M.

Stages connect with this train at Portville for Ceres, at Lewiston for Smethport, at Port Allegany for Centering m.

9.15 a. m. MIXED TRAIN TO OLEAN—running Fifty Mile Junction at 4 P. M.

3.30 p. m.—EXPRESS stopping at Olean 6:35, at Portville 7:05, State Line 7 14, Eldred 7:37, Lewiston 7:55, Sartwell 7:61, Port Allegany 7:35, Emporium, 9:00, P. M.

Trains Leave Emporium.

4.00 a. m.—EXPRESS stopping at Port Allegany 5:05, Lewiston 5:35, Sartwell 5:41, Olean 6:20, Portville 6:45, State Line 7:00, Wesson 7:08, Olean 7:30, Buffalo 9:50 A. M.

6.00 a. m.—Local Passenger and Freight—stopping at Port Allegany 6:40, Lewiston 7:00, Olean 11:00, Buffalo 2:00 P. M.

2.00 p. m.—MAIL—stopping at York Allegany 3:00, Lewiston 4:30, Olean 4:30, Buffalo 7:30.

No trains run on Sunday.

H. C. FISK, General Manager.

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J. D. TEOMAN, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 15th, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE	leaves Phila.		12.55 p. m
"	"	Kenova	11.48 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Phila.		11.55 p. m
"	"	Kenova	11.10 a. m
"	"	Emporium	1.17 p. m
"	"	St. Marys	2.05 p. m
"	arr. at Erie		5.05 p. m

EASTWARD.

FAST LINE	leaves Kenova		10.40 p. m
"	"	arr. at Phila.	8.05 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie		11.30 a. m
"	"	St. Marys	5.10 p. m
"	"	Emporium	6.05 p. m
"	"	Kenova	6.50 p. m
"	arr. at Philadelphia		6.50 a. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R'W, and at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Mail West connects with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R'W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Lewisburg on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.

ANDREW B. TURNER.

Sept. 30, 1875.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1876.

Local and Miscellaneous.

— Read McCoy & Reilly's new advertisement.

— President Grant was fifty-three years old last Sunday.

— Dr. H. L. McCoy will soon break the ground for his new house.

—The Potter ENTERPRISE is to be incorporated into a stock concern.

—A. B. Armstrong has commenced the preliminary work of remodelling his residence.

— A five and a half foot vein of fine bituminous coal has been discovered in California.

— Regular meeting of the Borough Council next Monday evening, at the Miner office.

— Judge Sartwell is making some substantial repairs on his dwelling house, on Main street.

— The Pennsylvania State Sunday School Convention is to be held at Lebanon on the 9th of June.

— Frank Kerns has leased a building lot of C. Cornforth, on Water street, as a site for a new blacksmith shop.

— Parties going in and out of the Court House square should look to it that they do not leave the gates open.

— No man can serve two masters; or as it is sometimes put, you can't have the dyspepsia and serve the Lord at the same time.

— Two new passenger cars have been placed on the McK & B. Railroad. We hope they will not be allowed to lay idle long.

— We understand that Mr. J. G. Eaton contemplates opening a new hardware store in this place. This will be number three.

— Six car loads of freight consigned to Smethport were brought up from Larrabees on the McK & B road last Thursday.

— Full particular of the proposed excursion from Smethport to Niagara Falls, will be published in the next issue of the MINER.

— If you will number the lengths of stovepipe with chalk before putting them away this Spring, it will save you some hard swearing next fall.

— Why will all of the blundering New York newspapers misplace the Bradford oil wells in their State? They know better, but want to steal the glory.

— Congressman House of Tennessee went down on k-a-r-p-e-t, carpet. It might'nt be a bad idea for some persons to go to school first and to Congress afterward.

We hear a good report from Crookers' new well at Bradford. He has struck the first sand at the depth of 700 feet, and the prospect for a good paying well is reported flattering.

— His Excellency, John F. Hartranft has our thanks for a copy of the General Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature. It is a modest work of some seventy pages.

— Messrs. J. P. Wendel and Jabez Beckwith have purchased a building lot of Robt. King, opposite his residence, on Main street, and propose erecting a capacious store building thereon.

— An Elmira minister chose for his lecture the subject, "Things that trouble the earth—Religion and Greenbacks." We know of very few people that are troubled with either to any alarming extent.

— Mr. L. Rogers' young "chip of the old block," Small, was bitten by a cross-dispositioned dog several days ago, and we understand that the father proposes to "make it sultry" for the owner of the cur, if he does not curtail the animals existence.

— The reverend gentleman who stated to one of the School Directors that he learned from the MINER that Miss Robinson was hired to teach our Borough School because she could be of such service in a Protestant Sunday School, will please prove his assertion.

— A Port Allegany chap kissed his girl about forty times right straight along, and when he stopped the tears came into her eyes, and she said in a sad tone of voice, "Ah! John, I fear you have ceased to love me." "No, I haven't," replied John, "but I must breathe."

— We had hoped that a previous announcement that we do not make a practice of publishing marriage notices free, would be a sufficient reminder to those who desire the announcement of their bondage to be made public. When there is no "collateral" furnished with the notices, there is a strong probability that the world will be none the wiser by their publication.

— The boarders at the Bannel House use so much water, since nothing strong-er is to be had, that Mr. Haskill has become sick and tired of carting it, and has attempted the discouraging and disagreeable task of opening his frozen water pipes. At the depth of over three feet they were found frozen solid. Whether they would ever thaw out if left alone is exceedingly questionable, from appearances.

—The exchange editor of the Buffalo Express blunderingly says, "Larry Lyman, a well known hunter of Coudersport," is after a big wolf. If Larry Lyman, the mighty hunter who is not of Coudersport, should ever get the trail of that young man, his latter end will be worse than his first, and his astonishingly movement ears will afford him no protection in that day, either.

Port Allegany.

L. H. Dolley has opened a store at the tannery.

We have heard nothing about incorporation lately.

Arnold & Dolley's mill is now running night and day.

E. B. Dolley is down the river attending to the disposal of his lumber.

The village draying business is now under the superintendency of B. C. Gallup.

The Library Association is flourishing, we imagine. Their Dime Society is held weekly.

Court last week at Emporium. The members of the bar from this place were in attendance.

Remember that we have a foundry at Port Allegany, where castings of all kinds can be procured.

The tannery company will no doubt double the capacity of their establishment during the coming season.

A new election of officers at the Sabbath school has been held. Mr. Both still retains the superintendency.

The Methodist Quarterly meeting will be held at this place one week from next Sabbath (May 9th.) Presiding Elder Watson will be present.

In the death of William Wilkins, Esq., the community feel that they have lost a most useful citizen. We overheard an old practitioner at the bar remark upon hearing of his demise, that he was the most dignified Justice of the Peace that he knew of.

The Coudersport stage now runs to the railroad at Keating Summit, because of the bad condition of the roads. Our Supervisors elect, Messrs Vanderhule and Manning, failed to qualify for their duties. We suppose that they will quietly pay their fine. Their refusing to serve will necessitate the incumbents of last year to continue in office.

The Port Allegany Cemetery Association hope to make a new purchase of land soon, for burial purposes. We trust they may receive the encouragement of our entire community, as a larger site is desirable, and, in fact, will become a necessity within a few years. No site has been determined upon as yet.

The school directors of Liberty township held a meeting on Friday last; they resolved to build one new school house the coming Summer, and determined to pay teachers at the rates of $10,00, $12,-00 and $14,00 per month according to qualification. The village teachers to be paid more.

We have had no candidates for County Superintendent pay us a visit, nor have we seen any card in the paper. The question is being well discussed in adjoining counties. Why does not some one offer himself as a candidate and raise an issue? The office can be made an important one to the county.

The drug clerks at both of our drug stores bear the name of Ed. Ed. King is the same good natured, gentlemanly ed-itor as in more juvenile days at Smethport, where we remember him at school as being generally surrounded by a group of girls. Ed. White does the agreeable and useful at Hogarths drug store. We remember him as one of those good boys who never gave his teacher trouble. We trust that both these Eds. will become reliable and useful men.

During our visit to Emporium last week, it was amusing to notice the discomfiture of the applicants for license to sell liquors. His Honor Williams raised the question upon the attorneys representing the applicants whether he could legally grant any license unless the application were filed three weeks subsequent to the approval of the act by the Governor, which was impossible for the reason that it had not been a law that length of time. His Honor granted no license; an adjourned term will probably be held for that purpose. One fellow over there had his bar fitted up ready for business as soon as Court was over. It will be necessary for him to sell in the back room a little while longer.

PROBO.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.—Some little excitement—and very much of it quite unnecessary—has been created in the borough of Smethport during the past ten days in regard to allowing devotional exercises in the public school. The facts, as near as we can arrive at them are, that one of the teachers deemed it her duty to open the school with prayer and the recitations by the scholars of a portion of the Scriptures. There would have been no particular harm in this exercise if all who pay taxes to support the schools were of the same religious faith and creed. But they are not, in fact, some have no faith whatever. The Directors thought the matter over, and concluded that it was not wise to permit anything looking toward sectarian influences in the public school. They instructed the teachers to that effect, and these exercises were abandoned. The Directors were not influenced to take this action by any request or demand of any denomination. They wished to avoid any sectarian strife, and wisely determined to give no occasion for any. The public schools are free to the christian, the Jew, and the heathen, not for religious, but for secular education. The principle of perfect religious and political freedom in the public schools, that are supported by the taxes of all the people alike, is the right one. All sects and denominations should remember that in free America they are not licensed to dictate in the least as to their management, in other words: Hands off, the public schools!

— It is with no feelings of envy that we read of a Lancaster printer who is the father of twenty-six children.

OUR OIL COMPANY.—As the pioneer Smethport Oil Company is destined to be heard of far and wide as soon as they strike oil, and as their operations are a legitimate subject of newspaper gossip, we will briefly state the main points of what information we have been able to learn. The company was organized last winter with a capital stock of $6,000, divided into ten shares of $600 each, each full share being entitled to two votes. There are thirteen stockholders in the company, six of whom hold full shares, and seven half shares. The stock is mostly owned by prominent Smethport men, and the most of the stockholders are actual business men, who are not easily persuaded to undertake an enterprise without seeing good reasons for ultimate success. The company is organized with Col. A. L. Withey as President; H. Hamlin, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, composed of the President as the Chairman, H. Hamlin and Wm. Hamlin. This committee has complete charge and control of the work of putting down the well. They engage the contractors, build the derrick, furnish the engine, maintain a general supervision of the work, and keep an exact record of the pumpings. The engine and derrick we have previously noted as being models in their way. The engine is 30-horse power. It was purchased in Buffalo and cost $1,000. The derrick is seventy feet high, and cost $600. The engine and derrick alone is furnished by the company, the drilling and tools being furnished by the contractors. Messrs. Leitle & Veasy, of Parkers Landing, have the contract of putting down the well. They are to sink it fifteen hundred feet, unless in the opinion of the Executive Committee a less depth will answer the purposes of the enterprise. The well is located on what is called the old Beck with farm, about a mile northwest of Smethport, and about ten rods above the old well put partly down several years ago. The contractors have been at work nearly three weeks, and have already reached the depth of 250 feet. They were expecting to put the tubing in to day. The drilling thus far has progressed night and day without any unusual delays or difficulties. Those who witnessed the "kicking process" of putting down the old well cannot but be very much interested in observing the improvements that have been introduced since that time in putting down oil wells. All the machinery and tools are of the best pattern, everything works with power and precision, the men in charge fully understand their business, and as we have said before, if they do not find oil it will be because it is not there. Even in event of failure, which is not anticipated, it will be one more question settled.

THE PLAN OF THE JAIL.—The Commissioners have finally definitely decided upon the details of the plan of the new jail. Through the courtesy of A. S. Bishop, the draughtsman and architect, we have been permitted to examine all the drawings of the interior arrangement of the building, and were particularly struck with the added convenience and security given under the revised plan. Mr. Bishop, together with Commissioner Stark, made a thorough examination of the Clearfield jail, (which is built very much after the style of ours) and by remedying the defects in that building have secured a plan that is almost if not quite faultless. The dwelling part of the jail will be 54x49 feet outside the walls. The jail proper will be 32x49, surrounded on all sides by a stone wall two feet in thickness. The front door of the building opens into a commodious hall, with a stairway to the second floor. On the right of the hall are two doors, one opening into a parlor and another into the keepers room or Sheriffs office. From the latter is the only entrance to the corridor of the prison. On the left of the hall are the living room, kitchen and pantry. In the second story of the dwelling portion of the prison are other rooms for the use of the Sheriffs family. In the prison part there are three tiers of cells and a basement. In each tier there are eight cells, four on a side with a corridor through the centre, 12½ by 30 feet. This corridor is entirely open up to the third tier of cells, the first and second tiers being connected by a stairway and a gallery on the second tier. The third tier of cells is intended only for women and children, if we are ever so unfortunate as to have any such prisoners, and has no communication with the main corridor. The dimensions of each cell will be 8 by 12 and 9 feet high. Each cell has a sink communicating by pipes with the main sewer. In the basement will be three furnaces with hot air pipes communicating to every cell, the corridors, and the main hall of the building. There are many details in the arrangement of the doors and windows of the prison that would be difficult to describe on paper, all of which add to the security of the jail. We do not hesitate to believe that when it is built it will be an object of credit to the Commissioners, an ornament to the town and the county, and, most of all, a secure and safe haven for the wanderer from the "straight and narrow path."

—The McKean county roads made the irrepressible Dan. surrender. He continued to run the mail to Port Allegany until he was compelled to raise men two or three times each day to pry his horses out of the mud between the Potter county line and the Port Allegany station. We wonder if they have any road officers in McKean county, or is it a lack of public spirit and enterprise of the people of Liberty township. Potter keeps twelve out of the fifteen miles of the road in good order, and we should suppose that our McKean friends could with little effort, keep four miles in some kind of passable condition. The stage has been forced to run to the Forest House with our mails on account of the impassable condition of the Liberty road. Why don't the merchants of Port Allegany make the road officers do their duty? Good roads would help their trade a great deal.—Potter ENTERPRISE.

SPELLING MATCH.—Arrangements have been fully perfected for a rousing old-fashioned Spelling Match, at the Court House, next Tuesday evening. At a meeting of prominent citizens it was decided that the proceeds of the Match, after deducting actual expenses, should be donated to the fund for the repair of the M. E. Church. The admittance fee will be fifteen cents for all persons over 12 years of age; all under that age admitted free. The contest is will be divided in to two divisions. One division, comprising those over 30 years of age, will give worthy combat under the lead of their redoubtable captains, E. D. Hamlin and W. A. Williams. After the smoke of battle has fully cleared away, the second division will be brought to the front under the command of their gallant captains Emma Parkes and Frank Taylor. The words will be pronounced by Rev. J. L. Rusbridge, from Sanders' Union Speller, and Henry King will act as Umpire of the game. The Smethport Quartette Glee Club and the Silver Cornet Band have been invited to furnish music for the occasion, to cheer the heroes of the "braves," and a pleasantly exciting scene is anticipated.

The editor of the Smethport MINER seems to feel because we choose to publish extracts from different papers, giving both sides of the Lowndsbery case. But never mind, neighbor, you can tell but one side of the story if you often, and prefer to publish both.—Port Allegany REPORTER.

The editor of the Smethport MINER "frets" because of the publication of "extracts from different papers" in the REPORTER for the simple reason that he never finds an original article at which to "fret." Give us something original once in a while, and you can publish all the lies from the New York Sun you choose, neighbor, and we'll not murmur. By the way, since you boast of giving both sides of the Lowndsberry case, why do you not give your readers the benefit of the refutation of your "extracted" slander against Col. Butler, to which we invited your attention last week?

THE "SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE."—If you want to see a store crammed full of beautiful goods arrayed in an attractive manner, drop in at McCoy & Reilly's Drug-store. These enterprising gentlemen fully realize the fact that a well selected and full stock of goods nicely arranged is a first class advertisement and is sure to draw the trade. They have therefore placed in their store two new show cases to display in an attractive manner their choice new stock of goods. We could not begin to enumerate the many novelties in the line of fancy goods just introduced by them, and never before found in Smethport. They make a specialty of books of all kinds, plain and fancy stationery, all descriptions of toilet articles and all kinds of fancy goods. Mr Reilly has had an extensive experience in the drug business, he has excellent taste in the arrangement and management of such a business, and as a prescription clerk is unexcelled. The firm is striving in every honorable way to build up a good trade, and we are glad to note their success.

— We would direct the attention of all our readers who wish to buy clothing of any kind to the new advertisement of S. Gunzberg, in this issue. Mr Gunzberg has already gained the good will and confidence of the people of this place and vicinity by a systematic course of fair dealing, and he proposes to still further deserve their esteem and patronage. He has just received a large stock of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys and a more complete line of gents' furnishing goods than ever shown in Smethport, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. Many of these goods are of the best quality and make. Call and look at them before sending your orders to Buffalo or elsewhere.

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE.—If an editor omits anything he is lazy. If he speaks of things as they are, people get angry. If he glosses over or smooths down the rough points, he is bribed. If he calls things by their proper name, he is unfit for the position of an editor. If he does not furnish his readers with jokes, he is a moulet. If he does, he is a millstone, lacking stability. If he condemns wrong, he is a good fellow, but lacks discretion. If he lets injuries and wrong go unmentioned, he is a coward. If he engages a public man, he does it to gratify spite—in a goal of the office, or belongs to the "ring." If he indulges in personalities, he is a blackguard. If he does not, his paper is dull and insipid.—Ex.

—Men of all sorts and callings may rely on finding in an abridged, succinct form all that is most important in our national, geographical, financial and social knowledge of the vast country we inhabit, in the Centennial Gazetteer, published by J. G. M'Curdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—The N. Y. World.

C. L. W. Crawford desires to purchase Cherry, Ash, and other hard woods at his Mill in Rollet and will pay a fair price, for good logs. Address L. W. Crawford, Alton Pa., or call on his Superintendent, F. L. Aldrich, at the Mill, or D. F. Glass mire.

BRAVO.—To the business men of Smethport I would announce that I will be prepared to transfer all goods from the depot to any part of the town as soon as the McKean & Buffalo road is opened, with care, dispatch and at low rates. Pat Jonago will be thankfully received

A. J. PARKER.

JOINT SLOT.—Dr. L. M. Bush, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Smethport again on the 31st of June. Reserve your orders. 26-3m

MARRIED.

WRIGHT—GUNTHER.—At the residence of Mr. Otto Evans, April 21st, 1876, by Rev. J. L. Rusbridge, Mr. HENRY WRIGHT and Miss MARY A. GUNTHER, both of Keating township.

PATTERSON—CLEAVELAND.—At the M. E. Parsonage, Smethport, April 20th, 1876, by Rev. J. L. Rusbridge, Mr. LESLIE A. PATTERSON and Miss CLARA A. CLEAVELAND, both of Keating township.

BOYCE—BURDICK.—At the residence of the bride's father in this place, Monday evening, April 24th 1876, by G. M. Smith, J. P., Mr. CYRUS BOYCE, of Portville, N. Y., and Miss LAURA BURDICK.

To Our Friends and the Public:

We would respectfully and confidently invite your attention (not to the "LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the annexed will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the **Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery**, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot be disappointed should they examine our large and complete line of

Miscellaneous Books, including works of the best authors. In **School Books** we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE, we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES, POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTED TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

are sufficiently large to enable us to suit each and all in quality and price.

Trusting that by our untiring devotion and fidelity to the wishes and interests of our customers, we may succeed in enlarging and developing our business and pledging our best endeavors in behalf of our friends, and soliciting the patronage of those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of a business acquaintance.

We remain faithfully yours,

McCoy & Reilly.

Headquarters for Clothing!

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is receiving daily a large variety of NEW GOODS, consisting

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc

Which he proposes to sell at the Lowest Cash Prices. The people of Smethport and surrounding country are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves that this is the only place in McKean county where they can find a good variety and quality of goods.

Boys and Children's Clothing

A SPECIALTY

A fine assortment of

BASKET COATS and VESTS.

Please call, and we will take pleasure in showing goods. The reason we can sell goods more reasonable than anybody else is

Because We Sell for Ready Pay.

S. Gunzberg.

26—1y

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.,

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Axes	Cattle leaders	Grindstones	Pumps
Adzes	Chain, all kinds	Cow stripples	Planes
Augurs	Chalk lines	Hammers	Rules
Auger Bits	Chalk	Handles all kinds	Rivets
Awls	Chevons	Hatchets all kinds	Ropes
Axle clips	Compasses, all kinds	Halters and staples	Saws
Axle grease	Clamps	Hatchets	Shaving horses
Apple peelers	Clevises	Hay knives	Sad irons
Apple parers and corers	Clothes lines	Hinges all kinds	Safety fuse
Hand drills	Colters wrenches	Hoes	Sand paper
Barn door rollers	Coal hods	Hooks all kinds	Sauce pans
Rose brads	Coffee mills	Horse rakes	Steam gauges
Bath brick	Cross cut saws	Horse rakes	Screws
Bits and stocks	Corn poppers	Horse hoes	Screw drivers
Bell cords	Crow bars	Horse shoes	Sheep shears
Beef grinders	Curry combs	Iron all kinds—and Pinkerton, waffle and tap irons	Screws
Belts	Curtain pins	Kettles	Spring balances
Bench hooks	Cutlery	Keys	Shovels
Bench screws	Dippers	Knives	Spades
Bevels	Dividers	Lamps	Spikes
Bits	Dog collars	Lanterns	Spokes
Bucking	Draw shaves	Locks	Squares
Bit and butts	Egg beaters	Mallets	Screen doors
Burn stoppers	Expansive bits	Match safes	Tacks
Bolts, all kinds	Faucets	Measuring tapes	Tacks, tin
Boat locks	Files	Meat cutters	Tobacco boxes
Brass	Files plates	Mole exterminators	Trammels
Dray machines	Finish	Mop sticks	Tongs
Brushes	Finishing machines	Mortise locks	Trowels
Buckets	Fine cut all kinds	Mowing machines	Tee squares, all kinds
Bull rings	Fine guns	Nails	Vises
Bits, all kinds	Gate hinges	Nuts	Vessels
Can tie sticks	Gauges	Oils	Wood bottom chairs
Cake turners	Grinders	Oil stones	Wash boilers
Calipers	Gimlets	Pipes	Window Lock
Caps, percussion	Gimlet's point	Pipe cutters	White lead
Carpet stretchers	Glue	Pipe cutting nails	Wrenches, Monkey
Card rubbers	Glue pots	Planes	Wheel barrows &c., &c.
Castors	Tar in cakes	Pulleys	
Catches	Grit Brown		
	Gunpowder		

PRICES AS LOW AS THE MARKET ALLOWS!

Subscribe

FOR THE

M'Kean Co. Miner.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

$20

WILL BUY A

First Mortgage

PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

Don't compare it with a Lottery; bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

This Loan is issued on a novel plan, and is authorized by Special Act of the Legislature of the state of New York.

Every bondholder must receive at least $20.00 but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $50,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, &c. &c.

4th Premium Allotment, June 7, 1876.

5th Series Drawing, July 6, 1876.

Circulars giving full information, will be sent, free of charge, on application.

Address, for Bonds and full information

Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

23 Park Row, N. Y.

POST OFFICE DRAWER 29.

Remit in Drafts on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter, or P. O. Money Order. Apl5-6m

Morse's Favorite

$5

WASHER

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON,	CRAWFORD,
CLINTON,	ELK,
FOREST,	ERIE,
M'KEAN,	POTTER, and
	WARREN,

Are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned in use of Smethport and vicinity, having used No one's Favorite Washer in their families, is permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellences as a family servant:

Mrs. J. N. Taylor,	Mrs. S. P. Beckwith,
" C. K. Sartwell,	" John Stoddard,
" M. N. Powell,	" James Howard,
" John Quigley,	" Emma Gilchrist,
" John D. Taylor,	" Wm. Sherwood,
" B. L. Knapp,	" Reuben Venniddie,
" Wm. Haskell,	" H. F. Barker.

KNAPP & TAYLOR,
JOHN TAYLOR.

B. L. KNAPP.
Smethport, Pa., July 1, '74.

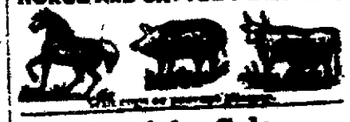
A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL ST., Buffalo, N.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.



Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean county, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold on a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor.

WM. HASKILL.

Smethport, April 6, 1876.

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his farm situate about one fourth of a mile northwest of Bradford borough on the Bradford and Lafayette road. Said farm contains 140 acres of land, with 100 acres improved; is well watered and has good farm buildings and a good orchard thereon. It is in a high state of cultivation, pleasantly situated for the purpose of dairying, and shows unlimited surface indications of oil.

ALSO—Fifteen cows, a three-horse power threshing machine, and various farming utensils, will be sold with the farm or separately.

TERMS—Part cash, balance on time with good security.

DAVID ROGERS.

Bradford, Pa. April 1, 1876-4m

West Street Hotel.

Nos. 11, 13, 15 & 17 West Street.

NEW YORK.

A TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGES VERY MODERATE. The best meat and vegetables in the market. Best HOME in the city.

P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor.

15—13—6 mos

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Methods of a Prize Buttermaker.

I keep cast on cows, am milking ten with a six new milches. I make sixty-three pounds of butter a week. The cows are a mixture of natives with Jersey, but I should prefer that they be half of each, for then I reason that the milk is just as good, more in quantity, and the cows more hardy than all Jersey. Of course, the native cows should be the very best. They are given three times a day, and one quart each of cob and corn ground together and shorts twice a day. I add to these meal two quarts of sweet skim milk. The cows are supplied with all the salt they will eat. Water is given twice a day, and at that only after eating hay. Feed the cows twice a day thoroughly with fine clean hay and cavalcast, to keep them dry and clean. We work at cleaning once a day. In winter card them regularly once a day. I treat my cows with great kindness, being very gentle with them, as I think kindness has a great deal to do with a generous flow of milk. During the milking season my son Irvin does all the milking, and he claims he never heard that cows are partial to soft music, though he thinks "sic cow" relish at march, and expect it morning and night. Doubtless it has a soothing effect upon them. My pastures are newly cleared, hilly and rocky, with a wonderful slope, and pretty good; the other older and more level, but productive. I have about twenty acres of growing land, and cut from twenty five to thirty tons of nice English hay. My farm is on a hill, soil deep, strong and productive, first crop cut early. I cut second crop clover in August. We seeded our milk, or heat it twice a day, from the middle of October to June 1, as in the past over a bottle of boiling water. The pail will hold what I put into cow pans, about three quarts to a pan. Milk stands thirty six hours, then taken. In winter keep in a room warmed by a soapstone stove, so that all foreign gases as about the same, day and night—from fifty of g. to sixty deg. The milk is set on two racks made in this way. An upright square post eight feet long, six inches square, pivot in each end, slit across, seven inches, can set thirty two pans of each, skim twice a day and churn three times a week. Cream can be got on as cool a place as possible without freezing. When ready to churn it is warmed by pouring sweet skim milk into the cream in the churn to that it may be of sixty-two deg. The butter is then washed in three waters having the first taken off, then weighed, allowed a half ounce of salt to the pound. In winter we churn the butter the same day it is churned. We work it over with a butter worker, weigh it into one-pound masses, stamp it square with butter spatters, then in wrapp and send to market. I sell my butter for fifty five cents a pound and what better, this time to whom I sold pay any other price.

The Brazilian of Potatoes.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* writes: Grafting has been recommended to be introduced for the evidentiality and purposes of combining the good qualities of two different sorts into one. Select of the potatoes which have your preference the very best and smoothest specimens, cut out in a careful way, with a penknife, the buds or eyes, cut them out about an inch deep and one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter, in the form of a pyramid, e. g., that the hole in the potato runs in to a point on the end or smaller, in lieu of the other potato a piece, if possible, with from one to three buds or eyes, that as good right as you possibly can, and fit it up with a (bruss) strong as the smallest possible manner. To I prefer the insert of piece more like nearly, a knife can may be put in from each side. Potatoes grafted on this manner, should be, as soon as the operation is performed, planted in damp ground and well covered up. If the cut grows out that is, of the two different pieces put the operation is a success.

Better Varieties of Grapes.

When one has grape vines that produce an inferior quality of grapes the vine may be grafted and thus made to yield crops of the best grapes. If crops were not cut off last autumn let them be cut off at once. Grape vines may be successfully grafted with as much facility as other fruits. The stock should be cut off six inches below the surface with a fine saw and a smooth cut, and the cion inserted in a cleft, just as is done with an apple or pear graft. The stock is then bound with a waxed cloth and the earth replaced. The cion should be of such a length that the eye will rest on the surface of the ground, but no higher. This work should be done in April, before the sap starts, after which the vine would "bleed" severely. If the stock is large two or three cions may be grafted upon it.

Care of Winter Clothing.

So soon as fur and heavy woolens are laid aside for the season they should be carefully brushed, aired, and then put where the moth cannot get at them. Cedar chests and closets are used by many people, but those who do not possess these can use bags of brown paper. The garments are to be laid nicely in these, and then the bags are sealed up with paste. Moths cannot get through paper. If sewed up carefully in linen they are also secure. It is said by those who have tried it that the very best way of securing woolens from moths is to put them in a barrel from which alcohol has just been emptied and head the barrel up tightly. Should a moth egg have been deposited in any fold of the garments thus put away, the infant larva would be smothered at the first moments of its existence by the fumes of the alcohol. Careful sewing up of woolens in linen bags or pasting them up in paper bags will give greater security from the moth than camphor, cayenne pepper, or tobacco.

Housekeepers need to be careful to remove all old woolens from the premises, either to work them up into rugs and carpets, to sell them, or to bury them in the earth for manure, and thus leave no breeding places for moths.

PLANTATION LIFE.

How the Colored Man in Arkansas Runs a Plantation.

Charles Nordhoff, in one of his letters to the *Herald* from Arkansas, gives the following interesting picture of plantation life there:

Of the forty thousand negro voters in the State it is believed that at least one in twenty owns either a farm or a house and lot in a town. This would give but two thousand such independent landholders—a small number, but yet a beginning, showing that even amid the misery and incessant political turmoil of the last seven years a part of the colored men have been permanently industrious and economical. In that part of the cotton country which I saw I heard of a number of negroes who had bought farms, and not uncommonly a manager or planter would say "There's Jim, he's going to buy land next year if the crop turns out well." In one negro cabin the woman told me her husband lost $600 in the Freedman's Bank, and seemed delighted when the planter told her she would probably get back a small sum.

I was shown a colored man who bought a farm of eighty acres last year—all cleared cotton land—for $4,000, paying $700 down. On the remainder he was to pay ten per cent. interest, and the planter who sold it to him told me he would make it all safely out of the farm. This fellow had genuine energy, for he employed other negroes to cultivate his own farm, and himself worked fifty acres of rented land. "He gets more out of his people than I could," said the planter to me, "he'll have some women and get a man's work out of every one of them."

The usual manner of working the cotton lands is to let them either on shares or for a fixed price per acre. Some planters have their laborers by the month or year, but it is not thought a profitable plan, and, I believe, it is not so well liked by the negroes. The rich bottom lands are worth from $30 to $50 per acre, according to location and condition. Where land is let for a share of the crop the renter usually pays the owner from eighty to ninety pounds of clean cotton per acre. If he has good luck he can raise four hundred pounds to the acre, and he aims to get also corn enough for himself and his stock. In such case the owner gets all the cotton, and he supplies, besides the land, fencing, firewood, a house, which, even if very good, will not cost more than $250, and often is a mere log cabin, and range for stock. The renter must have his own teams and tools, and must pay for extra labor for picking for him, if he needs it. For twelve acres he ought to have a mule, plow, hoe and seed, and he may get eight bales of cotton, of which two would go for rent, and the net remainder would be worth $300, beside the value of his corn. The planter or landowner usually expects to make his people advances of food and clothing, and it is evident, from what I have seen and heard, that the greater number of the people are careless and do not lay up money. That they can, however, is shown by many instances.

Where a planter hires laborers colored men receive from fifteen to eighteen dollars a month and board, or one dollar a day if they feed themselves. Women, employed in hoeing cotton, receive as much as men, if they do a full day's work. I could not learn that any difference in wages is made by reason of color, but negro laborers are thought to be more peaceable and more easily provided for than whites. General Churchill, now State treasurer, told me that some of his former slaves were still on his plantation as renters. Several managed plantations as renters. Several managed forty or fifty acres each. He found no difficulty in collecting his dues from them, and liked them as renters. But he remarked to me that the young colored people do not farm so well as their fathers, and more of them seek some other employment.

The favorite method, I think, is to rent cotton land for a fixed price per acre, usually from six to ten dollars, the owner ginning the cotton in the latter case. The negroes usually use the labor of their women and children in the field, and a man takes more or less land according to the number of his family. If a renter takes fifty acres at eight dollars, his account is an average year would stand somewhat thus: Thirty acres in cotton would gin twenty five bales, worth $1,500. Of this he would pay out $240 rent, and probably $150 for extra labor in picking, etc., and would have left $1,110 cash and twenty acres of corn as food for his family and stock.

Such results not only satisfy the negro, but they even tempt white men to come in from the less fertile uplands, and on some plantations there are Swiss and Germans, who are, as a rule, became prosperous, I am told.

The planter keeps on the place a store at which renters may buy their supplies and there they get a moderate credit. He also keeps a gin and a grist mill, for the use of which he makes the regular charge, and he takes care to get his year's rent out of the first of the crop, in practice, furthermore, the planter finds it necessary to ride daily through his fields to see that the renters are at work and to aid them with his advice. During the winter he hires them to chop wood for his own use, and to split rails and keep up the fences.

All the plantations have a quantity of unused woodland, in which stock roams at large, and this is free to the renters. It is a wasteful and wretched way to keep stock, and one result of it you see in the steers which are used to draw wood into Little Rock, some of which are not much bigger than a good-sized Newfoundland dog. It makes trouble too about hogs. The hog is in Arkansas what the chicken is in New York—the prey of the first man who needs it. Pork is called "meat," and when your planter friend explains to you that he has to buy all his meat, he will add that "the negroes will steal hogs—you can't keep a hog about the place."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The Pacific Jockey Club of San Francisco offers a purse of $30,000 in gold for a three mile and repeat race, open to the world; $15,000 to the first horse, $9,000 to the second, $3,000 to the third, and $4,000 to the fourth. Horses from Europe will be allowed $1,500 for traveling expenses, and from east of Rocky mountains $1,000..... The French government has sent instructions to its consuls to summon for the last time French subjects living abroad, who are liable to military service, to have their names registered at the consulates. The difficulty between Germany and China is declared settled. The Boston expedition to the Black Hills is to start in May. In the polygamy case now on trial at Beaver, Utah, Judge Boreman charges that polygamy committed prior to 1862 is punishable now, that bigamy is a continuous crime and that the statutes of limitation do not apply. This is directly opposite to the charge of Judge Emerson. The coal masters of Wales have agreed to stop the lock-out for a week and throw open the pits to miners, with a reduction of ten per cent. in the terms of labor, that if work is not resumed, a further reduction will be demanded. There were two executions—Michael Sullivan, at New Brunswick, N. J., for the murder of a farmer, and Patrick O'Shea, in St. Louis, for the stabbing of his wife. O'Shea died asserting his innocence, while Sullivan made no statement. The Judiciary committee of the New York State Senate reported a bill providing for the removal by the Governor, for cause and on hearing had, of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner or State Prison Inspector. A demand has been made upon the government of Canada to grant protection to sugar, else the refining business will be destroyed by United States competition. Mr Charles Tappan, of Boston, died in Washington, aged ninety years. He was the last surviving brother of a noted family.

Paul Boynton, who has been exhibiting an American life-saving dress in England, floated across the straits from Dover to Boulogne. The Mexican raiders recently in Nueces county, Texas, while on their way back to the Rio Grande attempted a raid on the custom house at Roma. They were deterred from doing so by the prompt action of Federal troops. O'Leary, of Chicago, beat Do Witt, of Auburn, in a one-hundred-mile walk in New York. A party of nearly eighteen hundred men, fully armed, has organized and left for the Black Hills gold region. An organized band of robbers at Chicot, Ark. has been broken up by the authorities, and three of the ruffians killed. Frederick Marshall and Miss Corinne Dunwoody were drowned at Augusta, Ga. by the capsizing of a boat, caused by striking a snag. The bodies were recovered. Dan Bryant, the noted negro minstrel, died in New York. Bryant was forty two years of age, and was born in Troy. The supply of coal sent from all the Pennsylvania regions so far this year is 3,019,023 tons, against 3,929,350 to the same period of last year being a decrease of 910,258 tons. The decrease in the supply of anthracite coal is 925,350 tons. The Arapahoes and Cheyennes met and fought with the troops at Cheyenne agency, and were defeated. Several Indians were killed and seventeen soldiers severely wounded. A number of government clerks at Washington have been arrested charged with being implicated in the postal frauds there.

General Wm F Barry commandant at Fortress Monroe met with a painful accident by being thrown from his buggy while out driving. Serious floods have taken place in Australia, doing much damage and causing serious loss of life. Advices from Cape Breton, N S, state that there is a universal cry throughout the island for provender for cattle, and a scarcity of human food is seriously threatened. The severity of the winter prevented an extensive. The Berlin Post states that there are facts indicating the possibility of war was not inspired by the German government. At a fire in Clinton, Mass., two persons were burned to death and two fatally injured by jumping from a window. At Maynard Falls, Mass., an old lady was burned to death in a burning building, and at Felton, Ont., an aged farmer suffered the same horrible fate. No hopes are entertained of the recovery of the missing boats of the steamer Gothenburg, which was lost in Torres straits on February 25 last. Only twenty two persons were saved. All the officers were lost.

Four miners, while engaged sinking a coal shaft in an Hocking, Ohio, were killed by the earth caving in upon them, and a fifth miner had both his legs broken and was rescued with great difficulty. A dispatch from Shanghai brings intelligence of a frightful collision at that place between the steamers Ocean and Pushing, engaged in local business. The latter sank immediately, causing a great loss of life. A fire in North street, New York, inflicted a loss of over one million dollars.

In the United States District Court at Detroit, Judge Brown sentenced Daniel Pratt, ex-postmaster at Saginaw, to seven years hard labor in State prison, for sending a postal card through the mails containing writing forbidden by law. A fire in Gloucester, N J, destroyed property to the value of $150,000. Six companies of cavalry and two of infantry have been ordered to the base of the Black Hills as an escort to Mr Jenny, government geologist, who will make a survey of that country. Commander Leroy Fitch, U. S. N., died at his residence in Logansport, Ind., after a lingering illness. Dolrix is in power, through another revolution and disturbances occur daily. A general law for the formation of agricultural and horticultural societies was passed in the New York State Senate. A young man named Fred. Brandenburgh was found dying from starvation and exhaustion under a pile of lumber in San Francisco. He said before his death that he crawled under the lumber nine days before. Other lumber had been unwittingly piled around him, stopping his egress. In closing his examination of Henry Ward Beecher, in the Tilton-Beecher case, Mr Evarts was evidently determined that the jury should have the full benefit of the denials. The questions were those which were asked on the second day of his examination, as to whether Mr Beecher had ever improperly solicited or obtained any improper favors from Mrs. Tilton, or committed adultery with her. After emphatic denials by Mr Beecher, Mr. Evarts asked the stenographer to read the question. The reporter began and the whole scene was again read to the jury. Then Mr Evarts, in a more rapid manner than he had previously displayed, closed with a sense of questions, the answers to which were denials of adultery and denials of confessions of adultery or criminality, and denials of participation in conversations in which adultery was charged.

Outrages by Apaches in Sonora are reported. Three men and a boy, with a pack train, were attacked. The men were killed but the boy escaped. The cargo of the train was recovered by the troops. The mail and escort were attacked on the 6th ult. of March, and the mail rider killed. Fifty puddling furnaces were started by J. Painter & Sons' mills at Pittsburgh, the puddlers resuming work at the 5.50 scale. All of the clerks in the United States Post-office department who were implicated in the recent star routes frauds have been dismissed by the postmaster-general.

The Prussian government journals give tranquilizing assurances in regard to the relations of Prussia with foreign powers. The Industrial Congress of the United States, in session in Indianapolis unanimously adopted resolutions of sympathy with the striking coal miners of Pennsylvania, and requested contributions in their aid from all. The Prohibitionists of New York held their convention for the nomination of State officers at Syracuse June 22d. In the court of common pleas of Dauphin county, Pa., Judge Pierson filed an opinion declaring unconstitutional the act of April 24, 1874, imposing a tax of three cents per ton on the franchises of corporations mining and selling coal in the State. Samuel R. Wells, the noted phrenologist, died in New York. During a heavy squall night negro men from Gloucester county, Va., were drowned by an oyster boat capsizing.

The most eminent organists of Paris and London, as well as Widmen, Morgan, Zundel, of Trinity, Grace, and other principal churches in New York, have given to the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. written testimonials to the superiority of their cabinet organs, which they declare to have excellences not found in others.

The Lesson.

The miners' strike in Pennsylvania is causing an enormous waste of wealth. The New York *Daily Bulletin* calculates that $500,000,000 of capital and 100,000 persons are now idle in this one State, simply on account of the strikes. The loss in wages is $200,000 and on capital (at six per cent.) $75,000 a day. This is an aggregate loss of $1,650,000 a week, without taking an account of the profit of production to the capitalist and the world. These figures show that, if the profit is excluded, there is a dead loss of $3 to the workingmen to every $3 lost by the employers.

Why should any one buy a soap half resin or clay, when Dobbins' Electric soap (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia), is for sale? It costs but a trifle more, and will go five times as far. Try it.

In a recent divorce case in England the presiding judge remarked, in summing up, that in such cases it had become almost a stereotyped phrase to say that the parties had been happy until one or the other became addicted to habits of intemperance.

A Second Father Matthew.

Who is there that does not respect the memory of Father Matthew, the great champion of temperance? Innumerable societies bear his honored name, but there is one man who has struck a more sure death blow to intemperance, and that man is Dr J. Walker, an old California physician, who has discovered, in nature's "neck and lowly herbs," a medicinal "tonic" and gentle stimulant that completely takes the place of the fashionable alcoholic poisons called "tonics," so popular as a compromise between strong drink and cold water, and does away with the mania for drink, and in reality cultivates an involuntary disgust for the same. It even does more. It acts upon the entire physical system, purifies the blood, and produces hale, hearty health. The discoverer of this great medicinal stimulant is surely entitled to the thanks of a whole nation, and it is not extravagant to entitle him "a second Father Matthew."

A Heathen.

Rab Saphra had a jewel which he wished to sell. A man came to purchase it and offered him a large sum for it. But it chanced that Saphra was engaged and allowed the purchaser to go without completing the bargain. The intended purchaser returned on the following morning, and thinking that the price he had offered was considered too small, offered double the amount. But Rab Saphra replied "No" before you came I had determined to accept your offer of yesterday, and were I to receive more I should be taking an unfair advantage."

A Remarkable Book.

In 1868, P T Barnum wrote his autobiography for Parr & Co. the celebrated publishers in Hartford, Conn., for which they paid him fifteen thousand dollars. It made a book of eight hundred pages, was profusely illustrated, gave a particular account of Barnum's eventful life in all parts of the world, and included his celebrated lecture on "The Art of Money Getting." Horace Greeley pronounced the book worth a hundred-dollar greenback to many a beginner in life. The publishers sold ninety thousand copies of the book by subscription, at three dollars and a-half a copy. In 1871, when Mr Barnum started his great traveling shows, he bought back the copyright and stereotype plates of his book for ten thousand dollars, added an appendix bringing the account of his life up to that date, printed an edition of one hundred thousand copies, sent them with his traveling shows, and sold the whole of them at cost—one dollar each. He has added an appendix each year, which has now increased the volume to a thousand pages. It averages a sale of one hundred thousand copies each year. They are neatly bound in muslin, gilt, and sold in all his traveling shows. As his patrons emerge from his great show tents with his books under their arms, they look as if coming from a circulating library! No book in the country ever had such an enormous sale, or so abounds in curious incidents of real Life and valuable experiences.—*Buffalo Courier.*

The Queen of all Sewing Machines.

In speaking of the merits of the Wilson shuttle sewing machine, it is sufficient for us to say that we think the invention of this machine marks one of the most important eras in the history of this country, and when we consider the influence it has upon the social well-being of the masses, it is difficult to conceive of an invention of more importance. It has a beautiful, noiseless movement, it makes the genuine "lock-stitch" alike on both sides, and does to perfection all kinds of plain and fine sewing. It needs no commendation, its rapid sales, the increasing demand, and the many flattering testimonials from those who have used it, is sufficient proof of its merits. The want of a sewing machine is deeply felt in every household, and as the Wilson shuttle sewing machine, on account of its extreme simplicity and less cost of manufacture, is sold at a much lower price than all other first-class machines, it is meeting with the extensive patronage that it so justly deserves. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the company's branch house at 827 and 829 Broadway New York. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application. This company want a few more good agents.—*Com.*

We have heard recently of several severe cases of spinal disease cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*; one case of a man forty-five years old, who had not done a day's work for four years. The back should first be washed, then rubbed with coarse towel. Apply the liniment cold, and rub in well with the hand.—*Com.*

Allen's Lung Balsam has proved itself to be the greatest medical remedy for healing the lungs, purifying the blood and restoring the tone of the liver. It excites the phlegm, which is raised from the lungs, thereby relieving the cough, pains, oppression, night sweats, and difficulty of breathing. All the above symptoms will be cured, and the whole system again restored to health. For sale by all medicine dealers.—*Com.*

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skins.

The system being put under the influence of Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of the most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS. CURED.

CLAVERACK, Columbia county, N Y.

Dr R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I am sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with salt rheum in the worst form for a great many years, until, accidently, I saw one of your books, which described my case exactly. I bought your Golden Medical Discovery and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on face and body. I was likewise afflicted with rheumatism, so that I walked with great difficulty, and that is entirely cured. May God spare you a long life to remain a blessing to mankind. With untold gratitude,

MRS. A. W WILLIAMS.

The Black Hills Gold Region.—The publisher of the Cheyenne (Wyo.) *Leader* will issue, April 17th, a twenty-eight-column extra, containing a fine map of the Black Hills, including all the mountain ranges known under that name, also, a large variety of valuable information, gathered from official and private sources, relating to this all-absorbing topic. Price 10 cents. Send your orders to H. Glafcke, publisher, Cheyenne, Wyoming.—*Com.*

The Elastic Truss of Pomeroy & Co., 744 Broadway, N Y, is by far the best in use.—*Com.*

Electricity is Life.—All nervous disorders chronic diseases of the chest, head, liver, stomach, kidneys and blood, aches and pains, nervous and general debility, etc., quickly cured after drugs fail by wearing Voltaic Electric Belts and Bands. Valuable book free, by Volta Belt Co Cincinnati, Ohio.—*Com.*

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world.—*Com*

Horsemen and others, who pretend to know say that the following directions had better be observed in using *Sheridan's Condition Powders*. Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week, the same every other night for four or six nights, the same for a mulch cow and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.—*Com*

The Question Settled.—Those eminent men Dr Jas Clark physician to Queen Victoria and Dr Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his now widely known *Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—*Com.*

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Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks		10¾@	16
Common to Good Texans		10 @	11
Milch Cows	$0 00	@$81	00
Hogs—Live	14½@		08½
Dressed	11½@		11¾
Sheep	6 00 @	9 00	
Lambs	10 @		14½
Cotton—Middling	15¾@		15¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 25 @		5 50
" State	5 50 @		5 90
Wheat—Red Western	1 24 @		1 24
" No 2 Spring	1 20 @		1 21
Rye—State	1 18 @		1 18
Barley—State	1 21 @		1 30
Barley Malt	1 41 @		1 50
Oats—Mixed Western	75½@		75¾
Corn—Mixed Western	91¾@		92¾
Hay, per cwt	50 @	1 00	
Straw, per cwt	35 @		80
Hops	70@38—olds	08 @	25
Pork—Mess	18¾@		18¾
Lard	07 @		07¾
Fish—Mackerel No 1, new	13 00 @		14 00
" No 2, new	10 00 @		10 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	0 00 @		6 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	20 @		28
Petroleum—Crude	07 @07½		Refined, 14
Wool—California Fleece	28 @		33
Texas "	30 @		33
Australian "	47 @		50
Butter—State	28 @		30
Western Dairy	24 @		25
Western Yellow	26 @		28
Western Ordinary	16 @		17
Pennsylvania Fine	24 @		26
Cheese—State Factory	14¾@		17
" Skimmed	08 @		11
Western	12 @		14¾
Eggs—State	24 @		24
ALBANY			
Wheat	1 25 @		1 25
Rye—State	1 09 @		1 09
Corn—Mixed	91 @		92
Barley—State	1 10 @		1 32½
Oats—State	74 @		75
BUFFALO			
Flour	5 50 @	7 00	
Wheat—No 2 Spring	1 18 @		1 18
Corn—Mixed	83 @		87
Oats	66 @		69
Rye	1 07 @		1 07
Barley	1 33 @		1 34
PHILADELPHIA			
Cotton—Low Middlings	16 @		16
Flour—Extra	5 00 @		5 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 31 @		1 31
Rye	1 12 @		1 15
Corn—Yellow	90 @		90¾
Mixed	90 @		91
Oats—Mixed	70 @		71
Petroleum—Crude	09½@09¾		Refined, 14

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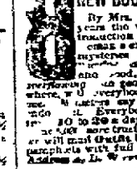

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